THE STATE OF EUROPE

LONDON, Friday, July 18, 1856.

My viewe on Spanish affairs, as detailed in my hat letter, have now fully been borne out by facts. O'Do ne'l has succeeded in supplanting E-partero by a court u-trigue. The old D ke resigned and percentally left Madrid for Lograno. The funds Seli; the National Guard rose on Wednesday. O Donnell and the time charged them; a street fight ensued ; the Queen went to see the combat : she was cheered by both parties; an armintion was agreed upon ; to give time to the insurgents for unconcitional surrender; after a while the street fight recommenced; the insurrection was put down, and all the K ngdem was declared to be under martial law. Thus the Conscitution is now in abeyance; O'Donnell is in fact the Dictator, to be soon supplanted by Narvaez, and the scheme of Donna Christina for stifling the discussion of the report about her irregular life, her thefts and her forgetice, has, up to the present moment, fully succeeded. I cannot help thinking that the affair was prearranged in its most minute details, and that the per ple were led by "Agents proceateurs" in the pay O'Donnell; at least, it is most ominious to see th name of the bull-fighter Pucheta at the head of the insurgents, for it is well known that he was O'Do neil s foreman in the last revolution, woich brought bim into power. Still it is a dangerous gam at revolutions, and we have not yet heard the play at revolutions, and we have not yet end of the Spanish troubles Saragossa is said to have revolted, and the Kingdom of Arragon is in a have revolted, and the Kingdom of Arragon is in the bands biaze. At any rate the tenegraph is in the bands of the insurgents and has been stopped. It is quite natural that the movement should be watched by Napoleon with the most intense interest. He knows that a successful revolution in Spain would immediately spread over Italy, and perhaps even to France, where the military riot at Versailles clearly shows a relaxation in the military discipline. Should, therefore, the Progresista party succeed in the spanish Provinces, then the Emperor of France would undoubtedly interfere and rush to the apport of the Open—though a Russhould. biaze. At any rate the tenegraph is in to the support of the Queen-though a Bourbon-It can scarcely be doubted that Lord Palmers.

ton entertains plans of toreign interference during the Parhamentary recess. His covernment has dropped all the bills of internal improvement-for instance yesterday, the Divorce bill—but has in-troduced at this late hour measures calculated to rouse suspicion. Thus, a bitl putting the corps of the coast guards under the direct control of the Secretary of the Navy, and raising their efficiency by full 10,000 men, is just now being hurried through both Houses. It is nothing else but an increase of the navy, voted without discussion Admiral Lyon, recently elevated to the Peerage, has sucdenly left London, it is said, in order to take e command of the Mediterranean fleet, and the Ministerial papers continue to abuse the King of Naples It is certain that an answer to the re-nonstrances of England and of France was received on Saturday last, in which the King coolly remarks that he is not responsible to any foreign power for the administration and the measures of Government he thinks the fittest for his subjects. Unless, therefore, the English and French Govern-ments have made up their mind to pocket the inault and to lose the r prestige, something must ne within the next two months, for, by the middle of September, their forces will have evacuated Turkey and returned home, and a new expedition would entail too great expense. Naples being a kind of half-way house between Turkey and France, a hostile demonstration by the returning Seet and army would be more convenient. As to Austria, France suspects her good faith, and be-lieves she is playing false at Naples and Rome, encouraging the resistance of the King and Popinstead of advi-ing real reforms.

The Moldo Wallachian question has given rise to a protracted diplomatic correspondence. There is no understanding as yet how the Principalities are to be reorganizedwhether on the basis of the old capitulations, or by a union of the Provinces un der a hereditary Prince or King. Austria objects to both these plans. She thinks the capitalations too liberal and the union too dangerous, and, therefore, advocates a kind of new Charter Octroye by the Sultan, under the guarantee of the Five

We have, as yet, no details of the so-called Austrian Amnesty, which is far less comprehen-

sive than is generally believed abroad. The prospects for a speedy settlement of the Bay Island question, by direct negotiation between Lord Clarendon and Don Louis Herran, the Honduras Embassador, are very satisfactory. On Tuesday last, Alvarado and Dalias signed a treaty between the United States and Honduras; it contains thirty-seven articles, and probably goes to

Washington by to morrow's steamer.

The King of Denmark continues in the work of centralizing the administration of H completing the fusion of the German Duchies into the unity of the Danish Empire. His measures are in the most glaring opposition to his promises and declarations in 1849 and 1850; but who cares now for broken oaths and declarations in Europe The thing has become so hackneyed that nobody takes any notice of them, except the sufferers. The affairs of the kingdom of the Netherlands

are still in a most unsatisfactory state. The King cannot find a Minister for the portfolio of Public Worship or for the Navy, and discontent prevails among the lower classes, especially where they

are Roman Catholic.

The resignation of the King of Greece is expected soon to take place. The Queen, an energetic lady, wishes to hand the throne over to her brother, a Duke of Oldenburg, and nephew of the Czsr, while England and France think of the econd son of King Leopoid of Belgium. A new erown is always acceptable to the Coburgs.

A. P. C.

ITALY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NAPLES, Friday, July 4, 1856. The criminal suit of which I spoke in my last letter still continues to engress public attention, and the revelations which continue to be made daily in the Audience Court of the cruelties committed by the Pelice authorities are such as to make the most unimpressionable man shudder; but it is in a whisper that we speak of these doings here, and this only to friends we are sure of. I have already mentioned some instances of these cruelties, as uscless as they are outrageous. I shall give you a new instance: One of the witnesses for the prosecution is an Augustine monk, one of the brethren of the accused Ruggiero. This witness testified at the Audience that Campagna had threatened him with a severe bastimade if he refused to depose facts alleged against the accused; that he had had him stripped of all his clothes and the lash reised over his body to compel him to testify to facts that he knew nothing of; that on his reform he was thrown into durance vile and sub-jected to daily maltreatments, and that he recov-ered his liberty only at the repeated intercession of the General of the Order, who applied for that

purpose to the King.

Another monk of the same order was less firm. and gave way under the threats of Campagna; but he retracted at the Audience, and denounced the compulsion used in regard to him. He spoke with deep emotion, which spread through the courtroom. But the prosecuting authorities say that these men are idiots (mentecattos). Why, then, did they strain every nerve, even unto inquisitorial eruelty, to obtain their testimony against the secused?

Even here do the atrocities of Neapolitan justice not stop. The woman, Antoinetts Pace—one of the accused, who has been living in a con-rent, and who is engaged to be married to d'Aniello Ventre, who has been for years an inmate of the Bagnio for political offenses—is called by the Attorney-General the concubine of Ventre; thus, in the most odious manner, adding a stinging insult to the many injuries and sufferings inflicted open this poor woman. Each day shows more clearly the innocence of the accused; nevertheless

the general opinion is that they will be condemned

l am grieved to tell you that that noble patrie and remarkable man. Baron Charles Poerie, who feured an emspicuously in the events of 1848 is suffering most acute pane from his pro-onged sylpurn at the Bagnio. The pressure of the heavy chains that are liveted to his feet has caused a tumor, which rendered a chirurgical operation necessary. I have been told that the operation

has given some relief.
The answer of the King's Government to those of France and Fugiard has been sent, with instruc-tions to the Marquis Antonini and to Prince Ca-rul to acquaint the Courts of the Tuileries and St Janes that it is the intention of his Majesty not to interfere with the course of (what he calls) justice; but that he will show his elemency; and at the same time they are to declare that his Majesty will not allow any foreign Government to interfere between him and his subjects.

The French Musister at this Court is highly disgusted, and is said to have expressed himself disgusted, and is said to have expressed himself strongly to Mr. Carafa, the miserable mannikin at the head of the Foreign Department, is regard to the cruel system followed by the Court.

The term granted for the exportation of grain being on the eve of expiring, the King has decreed. upcer the date of the 5th inst., that after the 15th estant no grain shall be allowed to leave the for exportation prior to the above-men tioned date; with the additional condition that it shall already be in store at the port of exportation the vessels chartered and at anchor, ready to re-

FLORENCE, Tuesday, July 8, 1856.

We have bad here shother "proces pour cause 76ligituse," but it has ended more creditably for the Government and for humanity than that of Madiai This time the accused was a bootmaker, who quitted the faith of the Church of Bome for Protestant ism. The debates took place with closed doors; nevertheless every one knows that the defense was conducted by Mr. Vincerzo Salvaguoti. The illostrious advocate acquitted h meelf of the task with his accustomed brilliancy. He endeavored especially to prove that in Tuscany liberty of conscience exists, and that this principle pervades our legis-lation. He proved clearly that crimes which are qualified as religious are not considered by our laws in a theoretic point of view, but merely in a political one, and that consequently the State and the ordinary courts have nothing to do with such crines which are essentially of the domain of conscience and of Religion.

The accused was acquitted. The prosecution in question, and the success obtained by the defense, are highly important in the pre-ent circumstances. The result will prove an flectual barrier to the pretensions of the Court

of Rome. The hereditary Prince has left for Vienna. This journey has a greater importance for Tuscany than might be supposed. It appears that the young Prince, who has just reached his majority, is imbues with liberal id-as, and that he dissents from his father and the Cabinet, disapproving highly of all that is done. He is in fact the hope of the Tascans, who see in him a Prince under whose rule liberty would again visit ber old favorite residence; liberty would again visit her old favorite residence and this is the movive that has induced the Grand Duke to seno him to Vienna, where it is presumed he will gradually forget his liberal tendencies Landucci, the Minister of the Interior, is actively occupied in ferreting out new conspiracies. and I regret to say that many arrests have ta ken place. They have been so numerous and in-discriminate that many persons, who are certainly not dreaming of conspiracy, have, in order to avoid imprisonment, left the country and withdrawn to Piedu ont. It is evident that Mr. Landucci has an object in view, which I believe to be to frighten the Fig. ch Government and impress the belief that Europe is alumbering on a volcano. He thanks thereby to dissuade the Emperor of the French from pressing the Governments of Italy on the question of reforms, which, if agitated, might cause an outburst of revolutionary movements that would spread from Italy to France and the rest of Europe. We shall see if such shallow reasoning can influence the mind of Napoleon I doubt it. But apart from the wickedness of such pro cerdings, they are stupid; for the patience of the people may at last be exhausted, and by constantly telling them that a new revolution is on the eve of breaking out, Mr. Landucci may give rise to it For the present, I feel convinced that there are no conspiracies on foot, and that if left alone we should wait to receive, at the hands of that great physician, Time, the liberties which we cannot yet wrest from our oppressors. But Mr. Landucci cannot forget old babits. From an old Mazzinian who got up real conspiracies, he now, as Minister of the Interior, invents talse ones.

I hear from Parma that considerable bodies of Austrian troops have made their appearance at and Casalmaggiore. What does this mean? It is well known that the Austrians consider Parma as the tocus of the revolutionary power in Italy. Is there real danger, or do the Austrians wish to raise an alarm, and perhaps, it Antrians wish to raise an alarm, and perhaps, it possible, to cause an insurrection, which, once put down, would strengthen Absolutism? This last presumption is the most likely, for I am assured that there are no signs of any movement. We hope still—a forlorn hope—in the great Powers, but more especially since Sardinia has joined them, for thus we have an advocate in their councils.

SIX DAYS IN IRELAND I.

We left Liverpool on a showery night in May. There were two of us, with little time and less lug gage on our hands, intent upon seeing the really Irish part of Ireland-the West and Southwest

Our steamer was one of those slow and heavy 'trading steamers" employed in transporting cattle and emigrants to Liverpool, and English heavy goodto Dublin. Of the cattle-pens, the principal portion had been hastily transformed into an improvised fore cabin; a few, below the gangway, contained English calves, destined to improve the Irish breed of bul locks. Pottery, groceries, and a miscellaneous assembloge of Irish of either sex, constituted the main cargo the clumsy old boat, which labored along through a placid sea, against a scarcely perceptible head-wind, at the rate of less than eight knots an hour.

There was a German on board, captain of a Dantzic bank then in the port of Dublin, whither he had brought tailway sleepers from the Baltic. He had been to Liverpool to arrange about a return cargo Then you could not get one in Dublin? at all. In fact, what should I bring to the Baltic from Ireland?" The fact struck me at the time, but it seems to be the rule. In Limerick we found an Aus trian brig from the Mediterranean. She had brough a cargo of Indian corn; and she, too, was about to leave in ballast for Milford (Wales), where she was to lead coals for Trieste. The whole of the South and West of Ireland appears to concentrate its exports spon England, while it imports foreign goods direct. The whole ismentable condition of Irish trade is ex pressed in this one fact-that foreign vessels bring all manner of goods to Ireland and take nothing away

We talked about the Baltie trade during the late blockade. "Yes," our Captain said, "they did block ade the Russian coast to a certain degree, but they could never prevent the Swedish coasters from crossing the Gulf of Bothnia. Nay, they even left the Baltic so early in Autumn that we could still carry on a capital trade. A freed of mine, owner and commander of a bark, heard at Stettin that the last British cruiser had passed the Sound; so, in December, he sailed through the ice to Revel with a cargo of salt, which he sold for ten thousand roubles, took in a cargo of flax at the freight of eight pounds sterling per tun. the freight from Liverpool to Calcutta is only 35 per tup, and from Calcutta to Liverpool 80 to 80 and sailed direct from the enemy's port to Dundee in Scotland, where he was asked no questions whatever. He was back to Stettin before the end of February." Our Captain gave us the name of the ship, and of her enterprising commander. And this was the blockade, upon the efficiency of which dependth the glory surrous ding the British Baltic fieet ! Toward breaking time we entered Duben Bay, which every frahman swears is very nearly as fine as that of Naples. Fortunately for this reputation of Dubhi Bay, the weather is generally so hazy and thick that It le or nothing is to be seen. We could not even see the Wickiew Mountains, so weely the two French men-of war then moored in Kingstown harbor. Apropos of these men of war, we learned later or, on the Shannon, from an English Sergeant in the Engineers, that when they arrived before the sittle fort at Kingstown, and saluted the British flag with the usual number of sounds, not a gun was fired in return Tre French were rather surprised at this cold recep tion; at last a boat from shore pulled toward them with an officer to explain, that the was not caused by ary want of politeress, but merely by the fact that there was neither a serviceable gun in the fort, nor a single ounce of powder, wherewith to return the sa lut. ! Bal-klave, indeed, appears to have acquired the rank of a vested interest in the United Kingdom whenever the British authorities are expected to do semeth mr, there is confusion, and the helplesmess of reutine breken down-there is, in a word, Balaklava. Dublin is to London what Brussels is to Paris, or, stall better, what Dusseldorf is to Berlin the defanct espital of a small State, built upon the model of the larger city, in favor of which it had to abdicate. All the larger streets, all the public buildings of Dublin are a sort of counterteit of London originals and Lon don taste; the only difference is that the houses are

letter by two stories on an average, and that the taste has been a little Hibernicized or exaggerated. Toe pricipal public buildings owe their existence to the eghteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century, and bear the impress of that overloaded rococo style which disfigures so many streets and squares in Lendon. The List-poor fellows, they will console themselves with anything-call Dublin one of the finest built cities in Europ- ; but if we except the fe ? very large squares, there is in reality little to boast of.
The Bank of Ireland, the Four Courts, and other haunted buildings, are, to say the least, quite as hor rio distortions of Grecian and Italian architecture as the renowned National Gallery in Trafalgar Square, soil comprise incongruiries fully as monstrous as the balf-Gothic spire on the Corinthian frontispieces of St. Martin's in the Fields. The Irish don't know their own country; the fixest buildings there are in the smallest country towns.

The nucteenth century, especially the "emancipateo" and 'retormed" epoch, has bestowed upon Dab in works of a more duect public utility-break vaters, quays, and docks. There are two large docks, each composed of several basins. But what is the use of them ! In the Custom house dock, the outer basin contained two little schooners, and it the inner one, which night hold a fleet of East Indiamen, our German fraud's little bark reposed in solitude. The attempt to draw trade to Dublin by creating material facilities for it has signally failed. Dublin has no inclination to become a commercial town; Dublin is, though a defunct capital, yet still a capital, and scorns such plebeian pursuits; Dunin lives upon its Victory, its central administration, its courts of law, its uni versity, its garris on-neither more nor less than the chief town of a Freich department. It will be difficult to find a second example of a town expending such a considerable portion of the resources of a country in the maintenance of a centralization perfectly useless, save to flatter the national vanity and to preserve a show of independent existence. The educated classes in Dublir, almost without exception, are made up of those parasitical existences which participate neither in the production for in the active distribution of either eaterial wealth or intellectual advancement, but feed upon the foibles of the society in the midst of which they live-Government employees as numerous as in the best organ zed of continental bureaucracies, and still adding to their number every year; lawyers warming about in countless numbers, fattening up in the interminable suits which, in spite of all morrgages form the heaviest incumbrances upon all Irish es tates; efficers of the army, landed nobility and gentry, and all those tashionable do nothings whose presence according to a modern English authority, gives such charm to the society of a courtly town; very "highly respectable" classes no doubt, were it not that a ruined country like Ireland can scarcely afford

the luxury of keeping them. The shopkeeping class, in Dublin, gave us the some day an opportunity of forming an idea of their character. They had held a meeting to protest against the morster stores, which there, as well as in o her large towns, had been lately established, runing the business of those calling themselves the 'honest traders ' The patriotism of the Dublin ladies was especially appealed to, and they were re spectfully informed that for every shilling paid less for an article in the monster shops, their husbands would have to pay a pourd in poor-rates to support the 'honest traders.' The poor traders" must have been highly excited to use such an argument. Surely the Irish lady has not yet been invented who would refuse to buy a dress a shilling a yard cheaper to save her lawful husband a paltry pound or two in poor rates ! But where is the town n Ergland whe e the petty shopkeepers could hold uch a lamentation meeting without being hooted out

Thus, it Dublin, architecturally speaking, is an En glish town, its society bears a decidedly Continental stamp. And this holds good of the lower classes too. The Celtic vivacity of temper, coupled with the love of the dolce far niente when labor is not immediately rewarding, or the reward not immediately required, as characteristic of the Dublin quay porter as of the Lembard pessant or the lazzarone of Naples. The streets in Dublin are, occasionally, as noisy as those o London, but it is the noise of idleness instead of the poise of business. After the incessant drudgery which encumbers the streets of London, Manchester, and Liverpool, this boisterous mirth, this noisy talk, these vivid gestures, even with their occasional final rows, are perfectly relieving; and the manner in which pr vate life, in contrast to the claustral domesticity of Great Britain, is brought out into the public streets, semires one forc bly of the more sociable countries on the brighter side of the Straits of Dover.

But for all that, if you go further west or south, you find very seen that Dublin not only is not Ireland, but that Dublin can scarcely be called Irish. Dublin is Irish, really Irish, in one point only-in the incomparable beauty of the women.

In Dublin we saw again what has become a scarcity England-real specimens of the British soldier. Indeed, the war has so drained the resources of Britain in "picked men" that, with the exception of the Horse Guards in London (even the Foot Guards are reduced in size), all regiments have had to put up with what formerly would have been considered the refuse of recruits. The British infantry soldier does not now exceed in hight the Prussian, and certainly does not equal the Austrian; though he'is still tall if compared with the French or Sardinian. In the cavalry, though to a lesser extent, the same change is visible. But here in Dublin, where several regiments of heavy Dragoon Guards are stationed. we still found many men of the true British size The English notoriously indulge in the curious superstition that good cavalry is made up of hig men and little horses, and accordingly take for their light dragoons and hussars men who in other countries would be considered too heavy even for cuirassiers. On on of the Irish railways we met a sergeant-major of a light (lancer) regiment, standing at least six feet four, and riding, with accourrements and valise, twenty five stone at the very least. A pretty lancer, indeed to gallop about in a skirmishing action, to fight, say the egile Hungarian hussar or the dextrous Beloodg Yet the so-called heavy dragoons of Dublin are still begger and clumsier. They look formidable enough while walking, but, when mounted, their horses appear like mere ponies under them. No wonder the British cavalry breaks down after a month's campaigning, or after a week's outpost and reconneitering duty. And

yet John Bull looks poon these over-fed monsters with incomparable pride. Did not Shakespeare think prophetically of the present British army when he said: "I'd rather be a tick in sheeps' wool than such 'valiant ignorance"!

The Great Western Railway every railway in Ireand is "great"), as far as Mullingar, runs along the esnal of the same name, ascending the valley first of the Lifley and then of a small river flowing into it The country is of that quiet, but pleasant undulating character seen in a great portion of England; but the laxurance of vegetation which distinguishes Ireland, gives it a peculiar charm Besides, the atmesphere is beloedly purer, the blue of the sky deeper, the damp vapors better core nirated into clouds than in Engand. In the South and West of Ireland, the dark saure of the sky often remitded me of the Mediterranean and of Italy. The railway itself is in excellent concition; nowhere in England is the permanent way in such good repair, or the carriages-at least, first and second cisss-so decent and comfortable. The station buildings exceed those of England by far in neat and solid appearance; they are all built of the capital blue limestone found in the neighborhood, and laid out with little gardens which display a taste immensely superior to the similar attempts on English lines. In fact, as soon as you have left Dublin behind you, you begin to enter Ireland. Everything stiff, monoto nous, reserved, ennuyeux, all etiquette, spicen, bad teste, at once disappear completely. You enter a country where people at least can laugh and talk, and where, in all places inhabited by man the native taste of the Celtic race strikes you in every object, from a hovel to a town. If the first English painters pos see ed half the taste displayed by the poor Irish rad way porters in decorating their stations, or that unconscieus taste by which the inhabitants of every Irish town make its site look pleasant, were that site is the midst of the bogs, the English school of art would hold a different place in the estimation of the world, though perhaps not in its own.

I'p to Mullingar the country is very pleasant and well wooced. The towns and villages are nearly hidden in the midst of a foliage thick and luxurious even in the middle of May. Here and there a bog occurs, but such begs exist even in the midst of Lancushire. Mayrooth is passed-Mayrooth, rendered celebrated by Peel's Government grant to the Roman Catholi College. This College looks indeed like a monastery, with a well around it so high and so long that the virtue of wenty numeries might find a refuge there; otherwise the place looks quite innocent of the hubbub it has given rise to in the British Parliament Behind Muhingar on the hight between the Inny and the Shannon, the desert of the bogs commences. Nothing but turf and heath all around the horizon, with here and there a bill in the far distance. The Shannon is rossed at Athlone; this town, again, forms a complete easis in the desert, with the verdant, wooded, sunny hillsides among which it comfortably neetles itself, like a child in a heap of soft and elastic cushions. But beyond there is again a long, long desert, interrupted by rare towns and villages; and fortunately night set n to spare us the continuation of this view, more wearing out than darkness itse f. At last, after six hours' journey from Dublin, we landed at Galway.

NEW-MEXICO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SANTA FE, June 8, 1856. Much has been written and said intterly in refer ence to the little attention that is given in the United States to the affairs of the Territory of New-Mexico. And indeed, within the limits of the Territory complaint is not unfrequently made at the indefference of its own inhabitants to their own local interests and advantages. I propose to touch, in this communication, upon such topies as I think may draw attention to the true interests and resources of this extensive Territory.

When you take into view the wretched charac ter of the Mexican population, their ignorance, viciousness and hereditary disregard of opportuni ties and means of improvement, much, certainly, cannot be expected of them. What little improvement they have, as a people, experienced in the last ten years, is due mainly to the efforts and example of emigrants from the States, and in some measure, also, to the presence and suggestions of the military force stationed in their midst. You may be able to judge of what the future is likely to bring forth, when I tell you that American im migration, if it does not from year to year sensi bly and steadily diminish, does not increase. number of merchant traders is not materially greater than previous to and during the Mexican war, while the influx of an agricultural populatich is next to nothing. Texas, California, and Oregon, until closely settled, will continually draw away all attention from so forbidding a coun try as this. I know of individuals about to return ermanently to the States, who declare that, with all the vast competition which obtains in every business pursuit in the United States it is still as easy to obtain occupation and a good livelihood there as here. Every luxury of life is brought here at great expense and trouble, which precludes the indulgence in anything save the plainest necessaries of life. These last are enormously dear, quite equal to, if not higher than the cost of bread and meat in the States. The privation therefore, from association with an enlightened American community caps the climax of objec-tions to settlement in New-Mexico.

I do not think attention has been drawn as yet to the real resources of this Territory. In the first place, it possesses a most genial and equable cli-mate, and has benefitted many an invalid permaneutly who has sought its clear and invigorating atmosphere. It has been repeatedly asserted of late that officers of the army, now in California and formerly stationed here, are anxious to leave their present posts to return to New-Mexico. This preference is not so much in reference to character of service as to climate. No class of our citizens have so fair an opportunity to judge of advantages of climate as those of the army—few of them hav-ing personal interests which bind them to particular sections of country. Climate is, therefore, a recommendation in favor of the Territory of New-Mexico.

If common report is to be believed, New-Mexico is not deficient in mineral resources, which if California gold had not been discovered, would doubtless have attracted an adventurous mining, gold-hunting population, determined to succeed in penetrating the sierras in spite of hostile savages scarcity of water, and other well-known obstacles Gold is found in many localities. It is daily, could almost say, brought from the placer, near this city, and worked into articles of jewelry. Silver mines are progressing successfully in the vicinity of Dona Ana and Las Cruces in the south; and there is every reason to believe that with cap tal, and the proper enterprise and numbers neces-sary to keep in check the starved and thieving hordes of Indians which eneircle her boundaries, other valuable mines might be found and worked Still, I am satisfied that of late years the mineral resources of New-Mexico have been greatly over-

But the best invitation to settlement is in the pastors! advantages possessed by New-Mexico. In so genial a climate disease among herds of sheep is almost unknown. However scanty may be the means of subsisting heavy herds of cattle, horses &c., the objection does not hold in reference to sheep raising. I suppose no country on the of the earth possesses the same pastoral advan-tages. In the more elevated portions of the Terri-tory south of the latitude of Santa Fé, there is an abundance of grama grass all the year round, while a variety of shrubs and weeds afford additional means of subsistence. It is impossible for a traveler to see the lomas alone which border the valley of the Rio del Norte south of Socorro, without being at once impressed with the speculative advantages offered for grazing purposes. If, therefore, there are any of your readers who wish to embark in the healthful and profitable occupation of theep farmers, let them not forget what I have said as to the climate and grass-covered hile of

New-Mexico. But let them come in ficient to protect each other. Our Indians are hungry, and until better fed by Uncle Sam, will occasionally steal. But if they wish to settle occasionally steal. But if they wish to settle within five miles of any military station, they cannot go amiss; grass grows everywhere, and in such vicinity there is ample protection. Money can be made by driving sheep across the plains and selling in Missouri, and there can be no great danger if you will call attention of Government to the necession of spirits of resistablishing a military roat on the second aity of reestablishing a military post on the great trace not far from old Fort Atkinson.

One word in reference to the great trace from Independence and Council Grove to Santa Fe. Not a trader's train of wagons can pass the crossing of the Arkansas or the valley of the Cimmar-rop without being beset by insolent and hungry Indians, who as regularly levy blackmail upon the traders as they travel the road They not unfrequently search the wagons for articles of food, and snatch the food from the mourhs of the men, or take from the kettles on the fire what is being cooked. Two or three hundred insolent Indiana thus set at defiance a company of twenty to thirty traders and their employees, who, to secure their own lives and property, are forced to submit to their exactions. The trains which have this their exactions. The trains which have this senson passed the plains, have passed through this ordeal, and one, which resisted the insolence of a creatistic ordeal. Kiows, lost two of its mules in retaliation. interesting son of the prairie, while departing from the train, took occasion to let fly an arrow into each one of the mules. Does there not, therefore, seem to be a necessity for establishing a permanent strong garrison on the trace at or near the crossing of the Arkaneas! No part of the United States is so open and exposed to the insolent irruptions and exactions of savage Indians, and none of the interests of our citizens demand it more than these of New-Mexican traders.

SANTA FE, Thursday, June 12, 1856.

While the chances of a serious difficulty with the Navsjo Indians are pending, it will hardly be considered inapt to touch upon the condition of the Indian tribes who so constantly keep the frontier settlers in alarm, and the troops of the United States in an almost constant state of harassing duty. In Nebraska and in Oregon there have been, or still are, serious outbreaks by savage and marauding tribes, and in this Territory hostilities with one branch of the Apaches or Utahs are hardly adjusted, when another, by wholesale robbery

and often by murder, opens a like source of disquiet in another section of the country.

There is much reason to believe that the present difficulty with the Navajos may be accomm to the satisfaction of the military and territorial authorities, and of the owners of stolen property. Some 9,000 head of sheep were not lo stolen from a Mexican at or near Pena Blanca and it was distinctly traced to the Navajos, and now it is pretty well decided that the offense was committed by an outside section of the tribe, living on or near the San Juan River, esst of the Tunecha Mountains. This section or band is small, and the act has been repudiated and dis-avowed by the great mass of the Navajos. They have restored about 1,500 sheep and thirty or forty head of horses, and given up three peons, as an equivalent for the stolen stock, and the three murdered Mexican herders. It is not deemed to be sufficient, and it is thought that by further demands, further and satisfactory retribution will be made. Thus stands the case, which, if not soon completely adjusted to the satisfaction of the

owners robbed, will give rise to a serious war. I have heard officers of the army declare that the most benevolent and economical policy toward all Indians, would be to feed them abundantly, and that their personal observation and experience had satisfied them this was the most direct and successful means of converting a hostile into a peaceable Indian; that in instances where Indians had ravaged an entire section of country, they had by issuing to them a sufficiency of Government sub-sistence stores, been reduced to quiet and sub-

The Indians of New-Mexico, to say nothing of other tribes, are ever in a state bordering upon starvation. Game is not abundant, and wild fruits, &c., are not the produce of the country, or only in such small quantities as to be no reliance. There is then no resource to barely sustain life but to plunder the flocks and herds of the settlers. The lors of 9,000 head of sheep at one dash is not a small item; they are stolen, not to add to the means of the robbers, but to be eaten. It is true many of the Indians are well . if in sheep, horses or mules, but much the greater number are entirely destitute. At this time I am informed (or rather it was a month ago) that scarcely a squaw could be found in the camps; all were cattered in the Lills and sierras buuting mezcal, the young succulent flower shoots of the soup weed, and even searching in the swampy grounds for the young shoets of the coarse tule or cat-tail grass. It can hardly be conceived that such coarse plants contain the elements of food, and yet they are always in the early a constant dependence of the indians. these circumstances, who can blame an Indian, when the temptation of sheep and fat cattle is brought to his vision as he overlooks the bottoms of the river from the neighboring hills, for desiring to satisfy the cravings of his hungry nature with

juicy rib or bit of tenderloin. Long since Mr. Conrad, Secretary of War in-dicated this policy of feeding the wild tribes as the true one, founded on philanthropy and economy The same amount of food consumed by troops of the United States in one campaign of from one to three months against any Indian tribe, would save thousands and thousands of dollars to the Treasury (the costs of the campaign), and better pro tect the property of citizens than twenty cam

When officers of the army assert this policy a well founded and expedient, is it not worth trial and trial on a liberal scale!

KANSAS.

From Our Special Correspondent,

LAWRENCE, K. T., July 19, 1856. I have just received a copy of the following pro nunciamento. It had been posted up for a day or two in and about Independence and Westport. As I wish to preserve the specimen of poster typography brought to me, I astempt a pen etching fac

"CITIZENS OF JACKSON COUNTY !- As one man is "CITIZENS OF JACKSON COUNTY!—As one man in your might arise and say if Free Niggerism shall be any longer backed up to exclusive patronage and the toleration of a weekly Black Mail Line from Independence to Lawrence, via Leavenworth City. The crisis has at last been forced upon us to purge our city and county of the clogs that entangle us with worse than Free-Soil and Abolition thra dom, and let the 'beam'. Free-Soil and Abolition thra'dote, and let the 'beam' be removed from among us ere we attempt to remove the 'mete from Kansas. Already the insulting threat has been made to "route" from our county those who have lately end avored to remedy this evil and curse in our midst. It is now for you to determine how long the e things shall last. Remember, too, that forbearance iong and patiently encured has ceased to be a virtue. Meet, therefore, en masse, at the Court-Honse in Independence, on Thursbay Evening, the 17th 1st., and execute your resolves to the letter "July 14, 1856."

It must be conferred that the precise July of

It must be confessed that the precise drift of this warlike document is wrapped in obscurity. The reader may guess what "Black Mail" means. "Bleck Mail Line" is, I confess, not quite so c'ear, and "Black Mail Line from Independence to Lawrence, via Leavenworth City," is as incomprebensible as "Free Niggerism" being "backed up to exclusive patronage" thereabouts. I apprehend that "Regulators," big with a magnificent idea, in the effort "as one man in their might to srise," bave not been very happy in its expression. There is one peculiarly refreahing point. It is scriptural, too, and if well carried out would be a good thing. I mean, to "let the beam be rem wed "from among us, ere we attempt to remove the "mote from Kansas." The idea is indeed excellent, although I scarcely looked for it from such a

source.
We also learn that the crisis has been forced upon them at Independence. I thought the crisis

bad got here some time ago. In fact, it has been coming, or, like Punch's daughter, "coming to come" for some time; and amid such uncertainty, we are happy to have such positive assurance of its advent to Independence, even if it should have been forced upon them. It seems they have got something werse than Free Soil or Abolition thraldom in Independence, which I am inclined to believe. The sentence beginning, "Already the "insulting threat has been made," is a masterpiece of ambiguity, which I recommend to President Pierce. Whether the curse alinded to manna the "thraidom," or the "Black Mail," or the "Free Niggerism," is uncertain. I apprehend had got here some time ago. In fact, it has been the "thraidem, or the Black Mall, or the "Free Niggerism," is uncertain. I apprehend that the parties about to be "route" of (the orthography of their "route" is singularly happy and comprehensive) are the Simon-pure Butder Rufflans, who have borne the burden and heat of the day in Kansas and chewhere. That any self-righteeus man, with a beam in his eye, should have dared to call their gallant rescality in question, is certainly not to be borne, and that forger-ance, long and patiently endured, should cease to be a virtue, is not to be wondered at.

As the meeting in question was to be on the night of the 17th I had noved to hear from it before the mail (the Black Mail, I suppose) went fore the mail (the Duck shall, respectively, tor, however stupid, these documents are generally the prelied to some grand piece of devi ment; but up to the present writing I have no navices as but up to the present writing I have no navices as the resolves executed. If they are going to to the resolves executed. If they are going to fight among themselves about independence, i fight among themselves about Independence, I hope they will have a good time, for if there are any good men there, they ought to have shown their hands long ago.

I have just heard of another instance showing that "forbearsnee, long and patiently borne, has "ceased to be a virtue." Col. Titus, the Florida company with they. Shannon

worthy who keeps company with Gov. Shanson, di-tinguished himself yesterday by burning down a house, and taking possession of a claim. The whole affair was managed in the most gallant and chiralrous style. The claim belonged to a young managed from the prediction. man of Free-State proclivities; was a very good one, and only a short distance, a mile and a half, from Lecompton. The young man's name was Snith, and as he objected to the proceeding, the gallart Celonel, with his two assistants, administered a persussive bearing to inculcate resignation. The unf runate youth was so short, ghted as to appeal to Shannon. I have not heard that Executive interference or protest has been made, and do

whether in contemplation of the passage of the Loughs bill, or because they are after further mischief, some very large parties of the Southern braves have recently come into the Territory. In my last I mentioned that a camp of 240 of them were down some ten miles below Osawattamie on Middle Creek, their camp being a regular military operation. Beside these there is a party of eighty that have gote up on the Big Blue, forty miles above Fort Riley, and camped. Both of these parties prefeud that they are going to locate towns; but they are summer regularly analysis. but they are armies regularly encamped to at intents and purposes, and as they have done some mischief already, and will, of course, do more, you may look for further incidents shortly. Phere is a pretty decided determination to give them

"fits" the moment they make it perfectly justi-fiable by carrying on their outrages.

The Missouri River is still closely guarded by large armed bodies and artillery. A few single persons, who are discreet, and keep as close as an oyster, and are inclined to take what the gods send, get through; but all emigration is watched, and even single emigrants, known to be Free-State settlers bound for Kansas are apt to be sent back. Parties have gone up from Atchison, Kickapoo, Westen, and Platte City, to stop the Northern emigration through Iowa. They may find it a tough job, and may, haply, catch

Tartar.

Last night an expedition of some twenty-five of the boys went to the house of a Pro Stavery man named Hays. Some Sharp's rifles, taken at sack of Lawrence, were known to have been there, and a young Free-State man was stopped, his borse and arms taken from him three or four days ago. It seems that they received intelligence days ago. It seems that they received intelligence of the expedition, for the young man's horse and the Sharp's titles had been sent away. Fifteen of the Mississippi rifles and bayonets were four'l, however, and as they had no business to be there were taken. A party of Southerners had \$ there a few days ago, and fighting had been e pected, but the Southerners had left, and the were only some half a dozen there.

Two of the young men who were disarmed. Ccl. Summer succeeded in getting back three of the guns taken, their own private property. Col.

the guns taken, their own private property. Col. Sunner was very reluctant, and expressed himself of the opinion that the "war was not over." However, as the young men talked of leaving the Territory, he gave them up the guns they clauned; one of them a globe sight Sharp's rifle, owned by J. E. Cook, formerly of New-York. Cook was the leader of one of those companies, some weeks

sgo recalled and broken up. Capt. Wood, of the army, sent two soldiers after Cock and his companion, and under pretense that Col. Summer wanted to see them, decoyed them to his, (apt Wood's quarters, where he took occa-sion to abuse them, and when Mr. Cook replied, ordered him to be silent, in the most violent tone, and said if he spoke a word he would order him fifty lashes. Capt. Wood has acted in an unworthy

manner in a great variety of instances. KANSAS CLOSED AGAINST FREE-STATE IM-

KANSAS CLOSED AGAINST FREE-STATE IM-MIGRANTS.

Correspondence of The Alm (Hilmole) Courier.

Lawrence, K. T., Thursday, July 10, 1856.

Miscouri has stut the deors of Kansas against the citizens of Hilmole, as, indeed, sgainst all settlers from Free States. The protense to search for arms is made to reteen piracy and highway roboery, and the Free-State enigrants, under the beatific working or "Squatter Severeigety," are shut out from the public heritage. The right to bear arms is a great constitutional right; in Kansas it is also a great necessity. These threves and nunderees who pour overin armed bands to molest us, say ve must be disarmed and that Free-State settlers nust not enter the Ferritory.

The 'ollowing is the statement of one of the members of a party recently stopped while coming to

bers of a party recently stopped while coming to STATEMENT OF JAMES B. BALDWIN.

STATEMENT OF JAMES B. BALDWIN.

The undersigned started in company with eight families from McL an County, Ell., for Kanssa, on the 22d of last May. They proceeded on their journey unmolested, until within four miles of Platte City. While traveling on the State road there, on Taesday, the 24th of June, this company was met by a large band of armed men, at least 152, who had gans and bayonets—United States arms. These men stopped the enigrams, and naked them where they were from and whither going. I said they were from Illinois and were going to Kaussa. On this the captain of the company said: "I suppose you've hearn "tell that we don't allow any movers to go through "into the Territory." to which witness answered that he had not. "Yes," replies several voices, "We stop all." They then said they would have to search if there were any arms on board. One man from Iowa bjected, when they told him he had better be quiet, as done man crew a revolver and told him he "had better that up." They then searched the wagous, rummsging every box and every corner, amid threats and insults. After searceing all the wagons once, they returned and search determ all a second inc. Several articles di-appeared in this poicess. One man says they took 5150 in gold from him. The wife of Mr. Draper had put \$1,500 in a courn and covered it with sait, and they did not find it. They profes ed to be searching for arms. They found a gun iter need of the men who were with the emigrant train—these were mostly Western rifles and shot guns, being the gons they had when they lived in 14inos. All of these were mostly Western rifles and shot guns, being the gons they had when they lived in 14inos. All of these were mostly Western rifles and shot guns, being the gons they had when they lived in 14inos. All of these were mostly Western rifles and shot guns, being the gons they had when they lived in 14inos.

there were mostly Western rifles and show guns, being the gons they had when they lived in Ifinoss. All of these were taken. They then to 4 the emigrants that they could not be permitted to go on, that they must not go into Kansse. Several men in the company who attacked them, and who appeared to be more deceit, wished the emigrants to get back their guns, as they were to be sent home to Illinois. Several speeches were made on it, when a vote was taken, and the large majority voted that they should have the guns. The leacers of the cumpany, and influential men, were coposed to this, and o erruled it, and the others yielded, when they determined the matter. Recoipts were given for the guns as follows:

"Received of _______o a long Western rife, has been used, there merks described) to be deposited with the it antly Clock of Platte County, to be de inverded with the it many. These receipts were signed by two of the men, whom the others said were good, responsible mer. During all this time men continued to arrive, and nearly two-thirds of all that came were armed with United States musk to and bayonets: all were well armed. Nearly five hundred got to the point of stoppage before three hours. Emigrants were told that they would be guarded back till they got out of the State. Some of the emigrants asked these men if they could not be allowed to stay there with their teams until the difficulties were settled, so that they could go over